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The

FLORIDA BUGGIST

Official Organ of The Florida Entomological Society, Gainesville, Florida.

PROF. J. R. WATSON........Editor
DR. E. W. BERGER......Associate Editor, Acting Business Manager

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Those who would like to see the citrus tree fumigation demonstration being conducted in Florida by the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company should address Mr. Walter S. Lenk, San Juan Hotel, Orlando, Fla.

Reports from the Better Fruit Campaign, being conducted jointly by the University Extension Division, the State Plant Board and the U. S. D. A., indicate much interest and good attendance on the part of the growers.

PERSONALS

Mr. E. E. Wehr, a specialist on insect pests of live stock in the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A., who has been in the State for several weeks on extension work, has left for Maryland.

Mr. A. C. Mason, formerly assistant in the Experiment Station and later in the Plant Board, has just been released from the army and has accepted a position with the Bureau of Entomology. He is to be located at Miami where he will take up the study of the insects of subtropical fruits other than citrus.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS

Mr. John A. Clinger died at Leesburg, Fla., Oct. 22, 1918.

Mr. B. O. Gaston died at Kissimmee, Jan. 17, 1919.

It is with the profoundest regret that we chronicle the death of these two gentlemen. Each filled his place on the force of the Plant Board and in the Society in a manner which showed an active interest in the agricultural welfare of the State. Both were men of high purpose and sterling character.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

October 28. Professor P. W. Fattig of the Teachers College and Mr. C. M. Berry of Sanford were unanimously elected to membership in the Society.

Under "Timely Notes" the presence of the Saddle-back Caterpillar on trumpet vine at the Experiment Station was reported by Professor J. R. Watson.

The principal paper of the evening, "Birds and Animals Injurious to Farm Products", was read by Mr. T. Van Hyning. Mr. Van Hyning reviewed the records of a number of birds, and it is his belief that but few are wholly injurious, most of them really being useful in reducing insects. Of mammals, the pocket gopher is the worst and a real parasite. Poisoned water is a remedy for rats in buildings.

The second paper of the evening, by E. W. Berger, was a continuation of the discussion on "Common Names of Insects" conducted at the previous meeting. The following principles were indicated as guides that may be followed by entomologists and others in the selection of common names:

1. Select a name already in use by the growers or others.
2. If there is no common name already in use, the scientific name may be translated wholly or in part. Thus we have Oak Ericoccus for *Ericoccus quercus* (oak), Flocculent Whitefly for *Aleurothrixus floccosa,* Bay Whitefly for *Paralemodes perseae* (bay), etc.
3. Some well defined and readily apparent characteristics may be used; as Woolly Whitefly, Cloudy-winged Whitefly, Long Scale, Chaff Scale, etc.
4. Sometimes the name of the person who described and gave it the scientific name is used as the common name; thus we have Putnam's Scale for *Aspidiotus ancylus* (Putnam). Or the name of the town or locality from which an insect is known may be used as the common name; thus we have Jan Jose Scale for *Aspidiotus perniciosus, Florida Red Scale* and *California* Red Scale for *Chrysomphalus aonidum* and *C. aurantii* respectively.

Scientific names of living things are recognized the world over. In other words, whenever an insect is described and given a scientific name, that is its name from Washington to Tokio, either way around the world. The fact that scientific names are written in Latin, either in Latin words or other words having the Latin endings, probably accounts for their ready acceptance. By using Latin as the language for scientific names, the competition between the many other languages is avoided. Linnaens, the noted botanist, first began the use of two latinized names for plants and animals nearly 200 years ago.

But common names are convenient for local usage, because they are in plain English, easier to spell and pronounce, and absolutely necessary to the economic entomologist who needs to discuss insect problems with many people.

MODERN BEEKEEPING

(Continued from page 103)

bee, and it has been generally supposed that our first bees came from Germany, but Pellett, who is accepted as authority, states that they very probably came from Spain. The native black bees of Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain are said to differ but little.

While the production of honey has for centuries been considered a profitable undertaking, it was not brought to its present state of perfection until such men as A. I. Root, L. L. Langstroth, and a few others, by means of the invention of modern methods, gave it the prominence it now attains. The 8 and 10 frame regulation hive which was invented by Langstroth has been almost universally adopted by progressive beekeepers, thereby making it easier to handle the bees.

Many states have beekeepers' associations, and at their annual meetings the most up to date methods for handling bees are discussed, and such men as E. F. Phillips, Kenneth Hawkins and others from the Department of Agriculture, as well as authorities like C. P. Dadant frequently attend. At the Iowa Experiment Station short courses in beekeeping are annually given, and at the Universities of Missouri and Texas departments of entomology have been offering courses in beekeeping for the regular University students; women as well as men select these courses, and upon completing their University course have pushed beekeeping in their respective communities.

Had it not been for this industry, the whole world would have suffered much more from the lack of sweets than it did during the past months, when war conditions made the amount of sugar available inadequate for the needs of mankind.

Increase in the cost of honey, due to the big export demand created by the war, makes it safe to predict that the coming year will see the greatest effort ever made in furthering beekeeping. During the last half of this year, honey to the value of perhaps $2,000,000 was exported—about 10 times the valuation for any year previous to the beginning of the war—indicating that honey has ceased to be a luxury in the minds of the Allied Peoples.